

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

The Circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press combined.

NEW ORLEANS.

We can hear nothing definite from New Orleans later than what we have already published. It is alleged that the Federal gunboats, which run the gamut at Fort Jackson, are out of both fuel and ammunition. If so, they can easily be captured by a proper exhibition of energy and enterprise.

FROM CORINTH.

A dispatch received by us late last evening from Corinth, states that heavy skirmishing had been going on all day long between our own and the enemy's forces, and that the latter were advancing in strength upon us. The great fight that is expected may transpire to-day or to-morrow.

ARREST OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

We learn that several Confederate soldiers, who left the army and returned to their homes in the northwestern counties of Tennessee, have been arrested by order of Gen. HALLOCK, with the view of holding them, as he has declared, prisoners during the war. Fathers are consequently advising their sons, and wives their husbands, not to return home. It will be well for all soldiers, who are either on furlough, or have retired from service, to take special notice of the above.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

The intelligence that we have received from Tusculum receives confirmation. We hear that the army has been ordered to move on to Huntsville. The chief part of Gen. MITCHELL's army seem to be gradually making their way from North Alabama, with the view of reinforcing GRANT and BUELL at Pittsburg.

The bridge at Decatur, over the Tennessee river, had not been burned up to last Saturday evening. Large numbers of negroes have been taken and run off by the enemy. It is also stated that they have been using the negroes to a great extent as foragers, being themselves ignorant of the topography of the country.

CAPTAIN ALFRED HUDSON.

Among the bravest and noblest of the patriots that dwell upon the bloody field of Shiloh, was Captain ALFRED HUDSON, of Paduca, county, Mississippi. His private virtues, his Christian character, his heroic courage and his unswerving integrity, caused him to be idolized by his friends, and to be respected by his foes. Earliest in his ardent devotion to the Southern cause, he was foremost among those that gave his life a willing sacrifice for its defense. Captain HUDSON commanded a company of artillery, in the army at Corinth, which he had raised and equipped nearly twelve months ago at his own personal expense. It is said of him that since its first entry into service he never drew a dollar of his salary for his own use—he gave every cent of it to the more indigent volunteers connected with his corps for the support of their families. Brave, generous soul, worthy of the State he illustrated! With the lamented JOHNSON he may be said to have died. The last sound he heard was the shout of victory. His last thought was his country, and long and deeply will his country mourn his loss.

A SUGGESTION TO SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

It is now too evident that the enemy's control of the Mississippi river, which we had as well anticipate in due time, will cut off our supplies from Texas, Arkansas and Northwestern Louisiana. This startling fact develops a new and important duty upon the planters of Mississippi, East Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. We may well calculate that these States, including small portions of Tennessee and Virginia, will be compelled to feed our armies.

To do this the country relies upon the patriotism and good sense of the planters. They must put every available acre of ground in corn. It is not too late to get up what cotton they have sown and plant more corn. The salvation of our cause may rest on the question of supplies. In the name of Heaven, let not the aversion or cupidity of our people, in their thirst for filthy lucre, give us a blow in this respect that will paralyze our energies, and crush us more terribly than the armies of the foe. We repeat that possibly the issue may be reduced to one of food.

Will our patriotic planters respond to the call? Will they plow their cotton, and put every foot of their lands in corn? Otherwise, without the favor of Providence to our crops, General Grant and Sherman may possibly inflict upon us greater damage than Generals BUELL and McCLELLAN. Let us guard against this impending calamity in time.

THE "EVACUATION" OF MEMPHIS COMPLETED.—Our clever and talented friends, Messrs. P. W. Alexander, F. G. DeFontaine, and H. H. Perry, army correspondents respectively of the *Savannah Republican*, *Charleston Courier* and *New Orleans Picayune*, have within the last day or two taken their leave for Corinth. Whether their sudden departure is attributable to a desire to meet the foe at the latter place, or avoid his approach at Memphis, we have not been authoritatively advised. At any rate, when newspaper correspondents evacuate a post of danger, it is ample time for all others to leave who have the slightest intention of doing so at all.

MR. J. O. GRIFFITH.—We were pleased to have a call yesterday from this gentleman, who is well known throughout the State as one of the proprietors of that stirring Southern journal, the *Nashville Union and American*. Mr. Griffith was lately reported a few days since by one of the Nashville papers as having been killed in a personal encounter at Decatur. The whole statement, with the circumstance from which the difficulty was alleged to have originated, is a sheer fabrication. We are glad to find him in excellent health.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR TUSCULUM.—The skirmish reported by telegraph in our columns a few days since, at Tusculum, occurred eight miles the other side of that place. The force of the enemy, two thousand infantry, were vigorously attacked by one hundred and five of our cavalry, who killed and wounded about twenty Federals and took between fifty and sixty prisoners. The Federals stampeded in hot haste towards the Tennessee river.

NAVAL WARFARE—IRON CLAD VESSELS.

We have a copy of the New York *Herald* of 17th, with numerous extracts from foreign journals. It is evident that the revolution in the mode of waging war at sea, produced by the engagement between the *Merrimack* and *Monitor*, is acknowledged as fully complete by England.

The questions of the necessity of an immediate construction of an iron-clad fleet, of the utility of wooden war ships; and the danger of depending on land fortifications for the defense of a coast line, were debated in the British House of Commons during two nights. Although the whole matter was treated very cautiously and with spirit by the Cabinet Ministers, it is quite evident that the Palmerston government is excited at the position in which the country is placed, its wooden line-of-battle ships being valueless—and a huge additional expense being rendered absolutely necessary for the alteration and sheathing of old frigates of oak. It is claimed that Captain Cowper Poles, of the British navy, originated the plan after which the *Monitor* had been built.

The Russian government, it seems too, is determined to save every possible pound in order to apply the money for the fitting out of an iron-plated fleet.

The French papers very generally comment on the recent naval conflict at Hampton Roads, between the *Monitor* and *Merrimack*, and on the complete revolution which has thus been caused in naval warfare. They make particular reference to the excitement caused in England by this change, and to the assertions of the English press that a new navy must be built. The *Opinion Nationale* says that these new inventions and improvements will make naval warfare as terrible as in the end to prevent it altogether. The *Courier du Haere* thinks that if England, France and the United States were to spend large sums of money, and each were to be possessed of an invulnerable steel-clad navy, the position of affairs would scarcely be altered, as neither power would be able to make any impression upon the navy of the other. It also argues that the cost to enormous even to allow iron vessels to come into such general use as wooden ships. All the papers, however, coincide in the opinion that iron vessels will henceforth displace all others for harbor and coast defense.

DEFEND THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is now a foregone conclusion that sooner or later our noble Mississippi will be under the control of the Yankees from its source to the Delta. Federal gunboats and transports will ply between Memphis and New Orleans, and the hated state and stripes will vainly vainly before the eyes of men, who have sworn never again to live beneath its folds. Under these circumstances the question naturally comes home to every heart, "What are we to do?" We say unhesitatingly—defend the Mississippi. Make every tree, stump, ditch, and covert, a lair for long rifled sharpshooters. Lure the banks, gather upon the banks, and cluster in the tree tops. Pick off the boats. Sight every living object on board gunboats and transports. Make the river a gauntlet of fire and a path of terror.

Move from point to point as individuals or in squads; be ubiquitous in your vigilance; carry your own provisions, and let every day, every hour, every mile, be the witness of the invincible determination of the southern people never to rest an arm while bloody war remains to be done. Iron-clad gunboats may resist your efforts, but wooden transports, filled with men, are in your power. If there are none on board but the crew, a few brave hearts may capture some of these, and appropriate their rich supplies. You may inflict an incalculable amount of damage by thus establishing an effectual blockade of the river. The designs which the enemy have entertained in securing its possession, will be frustrated, and the recent achievement at New Orleans be made as much a blessing to us as it may prove a curse to them.

THE "BLOODY DAY" IN BALTIMORE.

The Common Council of Baltimore requested the citizens of that city to display the Lincoln flag from the homes and the shipping in that port on Saturday, April 19, "as a manifestation of gratitude for their deliverance from the dangers which threatened on that day to destroy their city and State, on the occasion of the passage of troops through the city to protect the capital of the United States."

ARMING NEGROES.—There is no longer any doubt of the fact that our unscrupulous foe has at last adopted the barbarous policy of placing arms in the hands of our slaves to fight against us.

We learn that the Yankee regiments in North Alabama have several negroes in their ranks who were seduced from their loyalty during the occupation of Tusculum, Decatur and Huntsville.

WE understand that over three hundred loyal Southerners have been arrested at Nashville, and confined as prisoners in the State Penitentiary since the establishment there of Andrew Johnson's monstrous and unlicensed despotism.

THE New York *Herald* asserts that the Republican party of New York is undergoing a crystallization into two hostile factions—the one looking to Mr. Secretary Seward for the next Presidency, and the other to Mr. Secretary Chase.

GRANT'S "VICTORY."—Grant's "victory" at Shiloh, which he claims, is very much like that described by "John Phoenix." He says: "I held the enemy down by my nose, which I had inserted between his teeth for that purpose."

A manufactory for military buttons has been established in Atlanta, Georgia. We are glad to see this movement to make the South independent of Yankee land.

The Northern papers announce that Jos. H. Seams, of Boston, Yankee postmaster at Port Royal, S. C., intends to start a paper there, to be called the *New South*.

A great parade was recently made in Philadelphia upon the arrival of about one hundred fugitive negroes in that city.

DIMINISH OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Red Lead Express thus sums up the demise of our old Texas exchanges:

The days of the "Gleaners" are past; the shrill notes of the "Clarion" no more are heard; the stentorian strokes of the "Pioneer" have ceased to greet our ears; the "Banners" (Carriage and Banquet) no longer unfurl their bright folds to the sun; the "Times" gave place to revolution; the "Enquirer" long since ceased his quivering; the "Printer" has yielded up the ghost, and there is not even an "Echo" to tell us where they are gone. We can but "Express" our deep grief at the early loss of our bon companions, and pray that our fate be not soon like theirs.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—The grand sassafras is an excellent substitute for coffee. It is not only nutritious, but a more efficacious corrector of the blood in cases of the eruptions of the skin and scrofula, than the sassafras wood or the compound decoction of sassafras. It is a powerful preventive of catarrhs of the bladder, and particularly valuable as an article of diet for consumptive, rheumatic, gouty and asthmatic invalids.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from the Far West.

LOS ANGELES, April 28.—The Federal army, comprising eight regiments, are now at Batesville.

A courier who arrived from three to-day says that Yellville was taken possession of by the Federals a few days ago.

The whole force at work at the saltpetre cave has been driven away.

The Jayhawkers are committing depredations along the border.

The Federals are said to be slowly advancing southward.

LETTER FROM CORINTH.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

CORINTH, Miss, April 29, 1862.

The miserable rainy weather for the past few days has made everything "stagnant and unpalatable," the roads having been in such a condition as to make it almost impossible to go anywhere, even within a mile or two, to learn any news. We have now, however, a more and a clear, blue sky for weeks, thanks to the aid of the weather.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Lexington, Kentucky, brings cheering news from that State, and says that the majority of the people are ready to revolt against the Lincoln tyrants, and that they are now doing so. He says that the Federals have been driven from Lexington, and that the people are now in possession of the town. He also says that the people are now in possession of the town, and that they are now in possession of the town.

In every instance, they distinguished being abolitionists, and the people are now in possession of the town, and that they are now in possession of the town.

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The Avalanche and the Burning of Cotton by the Planters.

EDITORIAL APPEAL: It is a singular coincidence that the avalanche of cotton, which is now being burned by the planters, is the same as the one which was burned by the planters in the year 1861.

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Yankee Vanity—A Yankee's Opinion of Himself.

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Brutal Outrages and Unparalleled Atrocities.